





# The Confederate.

D. K. MCRAE, A. M. GORMAN, EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1864.

While Petersburg and Richmond are beleaguered, and our worn but undaunted soldiers are stemming the rush of the foe, and brooding in the heat of the sun, and watching in the dawning of the night, in a contest amid the throes of which a nation agonizes and struggles for life, another campaign, not a hundred miles away from these great scenes, is passing, which is to decide whether, in accordance with the almost universal wish of well-disposed persons, the present Chief Magistrate of North Carolina shall fill out another term, or whether he shall give way to the self-appointed pretensions of Mr. Holden. And this campaign is attracting, also, its share of attention—not here alone, but over the lines, and among the Yankee enemies.

A New York Tribune of date the 1st of June, is now in our hands. It is the sheet of Horace Greeley, of which the English language can scarce furnish a suitable decoration. If there is a villain ripe for hell in all the earth, it is Horace Greeley. This Horace Greeley thus advocates the election of Mr. Holden:

"Holden was a Rockingham Democrat, and is familiar with the secret conspiracy from the egg. He is very likely to be elected, unless the vote of the people at home shall be nullified by that of the soldiers in the rebel ranks. Davis trembles at the prospect of Holden's success, and insists to defeat it by fair means or foul. \* \* \* \* \* But when the old flag shall fly once more over North Carolina, there will be a reckoning for these deeds and their doers."—New York Tribune, June 1st, 1864.

Mr. Holden has now another organ—not to circulate here among our people, but to spread abroad among our enemies the hope that a successor is about to be elected in North Carolina who will be their friend; under whose auspices the "old flag" shall fly once more over North Carolina; through whose agency, in the language of Mr. James H. Everett, "a dash will come," when, instead of President Davis, "cannons shall fill not his place, but the place of President of us all."

Such are the hopes which the north is depicted, through Horace Greeley, from this official office of Mr. Holden. These hopes are diffused through the army of Grant, and to regulate their persistent efforts to capture the capital of the nation. This is not the first occasion on which Horace Greeley has availed himself of Mr. Holden's name; for, as he with some familiarity styles him, "Holden's" name is "Holden's" acts, to serve the cause of subjugation. And others besides him—Yankee enemies, to encourage on their work of slaughter and destruction, make avail of Mr. Holden. Edward Everett, the silken orator, discoursing over the graves of fallen soldiers on the "Independence press," as number of its artillery.

The Washington mixed meeting, of white pickets and nigger contrabands, style him "Holden," and ask for reinforcements, that they may come and shake hands with him. Joy, the Yankee, nestled among the other thieves in isolated Newbern, espouses his cause as the "friend of the people." John Baxter, the pupil of Brownlow and disciple in treason of Andy Johnston, transmits to him Yankee newspapers, with his, Baxter's, regards. Yankee prisoners passing through the streets of our towns, audaciously cheer him, in token of their support and affiliation; and a "paroled prisoner," an honorable and high-toned son of North Carolina, coming back from the pest-houses of Yankee captivity, bears testimony that the open talk among his fellow soldiers, "that Holden was to bring the State back into the Union, and be military Governor; and that the glorious stars and stripes were soon to wave over the graves of rebels and traitors;" and the "paroled prisoner" appeals that this is true, to three hundred and fifty of his fellow prisoners, for the truth of what he says, and they confirm it. And now Horace Greeley, echoing this general sentiment of our foes, couples the candidacy of Mr. Holden with the "flying of the old flag" once more over North Carolina; and by the side thereof he lays this threat against those who only oppose their choice—"there will be a reckoning for these deeds and their doers."

In the very moment when Horace Greeley is leveling this threat against our people on Mr. Holden's account, he, the latter, is leveling threats against our Government, and is advising the people to rise up and resist its authority and to take its functions into their own hands. In all his career of agitation and folly, he has uttered nothing more insurrectionary than in his last issue, when he says "the people of the two sections must rise up and command the peace." How does he propose the people should "rise up"? We conceive his idea, but why does he not make it more plain? If it were carried out, then, as Horace Greeley says, "the old flag would fly once more over North Carolina," and for her soldiers and loyal men "there would be a reckoning for these deeds, and their doers."

We are requested to state that the Rev. Dr. Deems will preach in the Methodist Church in this city, on to-morrow (Sunday) morning, and at night.

SECRETARY MEMMINGER'S SUCCESSOR.—The S. C. Guardian says: It is said that Mr. Furman, President of one of the Charleston Banks, has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury, vice Mr. Memminger resigned.

## Stallfederates.

We have often wondered what this term means. Like many other of Mr. Holden's cant phrases, it puzzled us. But we learn that it applies to such officers of the Government as are entitled to draw or buy rations from the Commissary department. These officers Mr. Holden compares to BEASTS, that are fattened by being STALL-FED. We presume Mr. Holden uses molasses about his printing office. We would like to make three enquiries:

1st, How much molasses he has purchased from the Commissary, and at what price?

2nd, Has he a right to purchase molasses rations for his printing machine, by virtue of being State Printer?

3rd, If so, is he a Stallfederate? As these are days when gentlemen's houses may be entered by the "South front," and their kitchens inspected, and what they eat and drink published, we hope our questions are not impertinent.

Answers expected.

## Medical Recipe.

Mix one tea-spoonful of molasses from the Commissary Department, with ten globules of virgin turpentine, and one-tenth of a drachm (or dram) of brandy and roll into a pill—to be taken whole. This medicine has three qualities: It is a Stallfederate, it has the "taste of the blockade," and is admirably perfumed with the "odor of Naval Stores."

It will cure even a dying "conservative of the straightest sect." It will not restore life—and therefore is not adapted for Mr. Holden's case.

## A Compliment.

We are glad to be able to publish one act of Mr. Holden, which is creditable to him as a politician, though the motive which prompted it is less so. We mean his breaking up the Conservative party. This fastidious and proscriptive organization had fastened itself on our people, and had become a joke grievous to be borne. Mr. Holden's personal aspirations came in in very good time to break the back of the monster. If he has accomplished nothing else, he has unquestionably destroyed this Conservative party. Before he became a candidate, it was united and compact. Holding a large majority, it disposed of all the power and patronage; and it found in Gov. Vance a faithful representative. Fortunately, however, Mr. Holden "put up," and now we have the satisfaction to see this party distracted and divided, and threatened with dissolution. However the election terminates, Mr. Holden has done the work of slaughter for the "Conservatives."

Now is the time for true Confederates to unite, in all counties where Mr. Holden's split enables them to run candidates with success. We only wish we had such a chance in Wake. But here our people must do as they think best.

## Query.

Messrs. Editors.—It is reported, and generally believed, in the "dark corner" of this county, that Mr. Holden has a large building in progress, for the benefit of the soldiers' wives and children. Now, Messrs. Editors, will you not please inform me, and your large number of readers, *is this correct?* And if so, what part of Raleigh is the said "large building" situated? I understand that some of the women are getting anxious to be moved up, and declare that "Mr. Holden is the best man in the world."

Please enlighten us on the subject.

## "JACK."

Now we have all our life-time heard of "the house that Jack built," but we have never seen it yet. Nor will we ever see the house that "Mr. Holden" has built, or will ever build for soldiers' wives, or invalid soldiers, either. The imposition that Holden and his friends have practised upon the public, has gone unexposed long enough, about his charities, benevolence and liberality to this class. There is not a shadow of foundation for it. We venture the assertion, that according to his means, he has done less to relieve the wants of the poor, than any man in the State. And as he is bolstering himself up by these fraudulent pretensions, we take this occasion to expose the deception before the people.

MORGAN'S KENTUCKY CAMPAIGN.—We have been permitted to copy the following official despatch which was forwarded to Richmond, and copied there by the gentleman who arrived in this city yesterday:

CYNTHIANA, Ky., June 10, }  
via ALEXANDRIA, June 20, }

Entered Kentucky through Pound Gap.—Met the enemy 1200 strong, crossed and forced him to burn his stores and supplies; moved to Mt. Sterling, surprised and captured garrison of 400 men, all their supplies, &c. Moved next morning to Lexington, attacked and captured the city, taking prisoners, stores, and 1500 horses.—Burat Government depot, &c. Moved at 11 o'clock by Georgetown to Cynthiana; enemy made Col. Barry. Was forced to burn a large portion of the town. Col. B. was killed; the town surrendered with 400 prisoners. Gen. Hobson marched up at 2 o'clock from Cincinnati; captured him, staff, and 2000 prisoners, three trains laden with stores, &c. Maj. Chenoweth destroyed the railroad between Lexington and Boyd's station. Capt. Jenkins destroyed the railroad between Frankfort and Lexington. Capt. Cooper took fortification and Frankfort. Capt. Everett took Mayville. People ready and anxious to strike for the South.

(Signed) H. L. STANTON, A. A. Gen.

Gen. Pettus, who was reported to have been killed the other day, in front of Marietta, we are gratified to be able to state was not even wounded, and is in the enjoyment of life, health and buoyant spirits.

SHERMAN'S REAR.—The Macon Telegraph says a letter has been received from Barrow county, dated 20th, which says Wheeler, with two divisions, is in Sherman's rear tearing up the railroad.

## Impatience.

The tedious length of the campaign in Virginia, has caused a restless impatience with some persons. They had expected to see Grant wound up a month ago, after the terrific battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, C. H., Cold Harbor, &c.; and they are impatient at the long protracted struggle. But if they will calmly reflect upon the actual results of the campaign, they will discover they have been immense. With less than twenty thousand casualties of all kinds, as a contemporary remarks, Gen. Lee has actually put *hors de combat* a number of the enemy larger than his whole army. The Confederate strength of Virginia is not materially lessened, while with all his reinforcements Grant's army is virtually ruined. The proportion of losses from all causes has doubtless been in the ratio of five or more to one, and the moral effect of the fighting upon the enemy thus far has been more disastrous than a defeat could have been in any single open field fight. The result of the campaign in Virginia surpasses, in our judgement, all reasonable anticipations, and should be matter of thankfulness instead of impatience or complaint. We have never looked for anything else than a protracted struggle, and in the course of that, we certainly never hoped to see such stupendous losses inflicted upon the enemy with so little expenditure of blood upon our part.

If now, we attempt to prognosticate the future, we should say that it is prefigured by the past. Why should Gen. Lee be impatient? The double operation of the tide-water atmosphere of James River in dog days, and of storming Confederate lines, will deplete at far less expense than would attend more active warfare. By and by, when matters ripen to that point, Gen. Lee may assume the aggressive and finish up the work; but at present it appears to us to be going on well enough. There is no excuse for impatience or fretfulness over the campaign in Virginia—nor in Georgia either. Both will work out satisfactorily.—We have not yet seen such results in Georgia, but we believe, when they come, they will come more suddenly, and with equal completeness.

## The Morganton Raiders.

A despatch from Salisbury, just received, states that Kirk's band of robbers had been pursued beyond Piedmont Springs, with little loss on our side. Kirk has had his arm broken (it had not been his neck.) The despatch does not say what further loss the banditti sustained, or whether any were captured. We regret to learn that W. W. Avery, Esq., who was one of the pursuing party, has been painfully wounded.

It seems the band released the Reserves captured at Camp Vance, after stealing all their money. Whatever the boys may have had, was probably of "old issue," and Kirk will find it hard to pass, even at the discount. If he had kept the boys he would have got the "new issue," of the best stamp. He may yet meet them when they may command a premium.

A publishing association for the P. E. Church has established a printing office and commenced work in Charlotte, N. C. Rev. George M. Everhart is book and tract editor, to whom orders or remittances should be addressed, at Charlotte.

## News from the North.

A correspondent with the army in South-western Virginia gathers the following items of news from some late Western papers that chanced to fall under his eye. The Western papers, remote from the despatch at Washington, venture now and then to give a glimpse of the truth.

We had the pleasure of looking over the Cincinnati *Gazette* and *Enquirer*. The former says that Grant has destroyed nearly all of Gen. Lee's army, and admit that their General has lost heavily in men, but with a grand flourish says that the Confederates have lost double as many. It announces the arrest of Fernando Wood, of N. Y., Voorhees, of Indiana, and a large number of other leading opposition men of the North. It says that the call for four hundred thousand troops more by Lincoln was a bogus proclamation; that he is not in need of the men. The *Enquirer* says that Grant commenced fighting Lee with an army of one hundred and eighty-five thousand men, but that he only has one hundred thousand now, that he has been whiped in every engagement with Lee, and it will soon be necessary to send McClellan or some other General to save the remnant of his army. It says that Lincoln's proclamation was not bogus, but was put out in good faith, but the tyrant found that the people would not stand the draft, and immediately the Abolition journals raised the hue and cry that the proclamation was bogus. In fact, the *Enquirer* presents the most deluded appearance of affairs in the Yankee army that we have yet seen.

RAILROAD DIRECTORS.—At a meeting of the Board of Internal Improvements held on Saturday the 25th inst., the following appointments were made:

Directors in the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad Company.—Lewis C. Desmond, C. R. Thomas, A. T. Jenkins, M. F. Aradell, Council Wooten, James M. Parrott, J. H. Peebles and Council Proxy. Best, William H. Oliver, State Proxy. John Everett, John D. Flaxner, R. S. Tucker, C. W. D. Hutchins, John Berry, C. P. Mendall, D. A. Davis, and Wm. C. Means, Directors in the North Carolina Railroad Company. Ralph Gerrall, State Proxy.

R. W. Lassiter, J. B. Littlejohn and George Little, Directors in the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company. Dr. E. S. Cradup, State Proxy.

Gen. W. Swenson, W. W. Avery, A. M. Powell, Wm. Murphy, N. W. Woodfin, F. E. Shober, Geo. F. Davidson and S. B. Erwin, State Directors in the Western North Carolina Railroad Company. Anderson Mitchell, State Proxy, and Jas. H. Wilson, Alternate.

Joseph H. Cusman, Charles Wood and John H. Leary, Directors in the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company. John N. McDowell State Proxy.—*Raleigh Conservative*.

FUNERAL OF GEN. POLK.—The funeral of Gen. Polk will not take place in Augusta, as heretofore announced, but in Raleigh, the family having telegraphed for his remains to be forwarded to the latter city.—*Sav. Repub*

## Sherman's Raid to Marietta.

The following extracts from the Georgia correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune, are of interest, if it is a Yankee account:

## RESACA.

This place has been strongly fortified, and had it been defended, would have been next to impossible to take. An army could have been entrenched in any direct assault by enfilading batteries and rifle pits placed on the hills, and running along the slopes. It could not have been flanked. It would, however, have proved a trap in which they could have been shut up, and compelled to surrender by siege. So the whole year's labor was lost, and not even a gun was fired from behind the elaborate breastworks. The place is a picture of desolation. It was never, even in peaceful times, an inviting situation for persons fond of shade, and averse to dust.

The troops were here divided, one column taking the left, crossing a ford, and marching via Newton, another and the heaviest, taking the center, a straight road to Calhoun, while a third column, McPherson's, pursued the left. The wagon trains kept on moving long into the night; in fact, there was apparently no cessation of the travel.

## ROME.

Gen. Jeff. C. Davis' Division surprised and captured Rome with all the machine shops, laboratories, arsenals and rebel manufactories of arms and material of war intact. An effort was made by the rebels to destroy the machine shops, but the design was frustrated. This is the heaviest blow the Confederacy has yet received.

KINGSTON, GA., May 21

Our infantry advanced entered this deserted and sorrowful looking town yesterday morning, after indulging in a series of heavy skirmishes extending a distance of five miles north of Kingston. Gen. Sherman's rapid progress through this mountainous country, abounding in a continued link of formidable natural fortifications from Chattanooga to Atlanta is most surprising. By his masterly strategy he has compelled the enemy to evacuate positions naturally impregnable, where military skill had lent itself to strengthen the strong retreats of the foe. Some of these rebel positions have been taken by assault, while others could not be flanked, and to storm them would have cost us a terrible sacrifice.

PERIL OF GEN. SHERMAN AND THOMAS. Eight miles from Calhoun, the rear of the rebel column was brought to bay, at a place called "Oak Grove." Finding us pressing his rear inconveniently near, the roads getting narrower, and with sloughs of mud acrossing them, he was obliged to bridge—all requiring more time than they were likely to gain—they found it necessary to make a stand about an hour before sunset.

"Oak Grove," Gordon county, was formerly owned by Mr. C. S. Saxton, who built here a large octagon house upon Fowler's plan, the material being a cement of gravel and lime. The situation was a favorable one for a fight, this house furnishing a safe fort for the rebel sharpshooters and skirmishers.

Here the retreating rebel column made a desperate stand, engaging our advance skirmishers, and obliging us to bring up our two batteries to co-operate. The fight lasted until long after dark, batteries from both sides being brought into active play. We lost a few men killed and wounded, and I regret to say one of the advanced lines we suffered from the premature bursting of a shell fired by the 5th Ohio battery, which killed six and wounded as many more of our men. The battery belonged to Wood's division. Gen. Newton had the advance, and Battery M, 1st Indiana, was doing the heavy business, assisted by another battery on the right, when this deplorable accident occurred. Col. Sherman's brigade was chiefly engaged during the sharply contested fight. Signal Officer, Lt. F. Cook was wounded in the leg by a shell. The same fragment broke the shoulder strap from the shoulder of Captain Bliss of General Newton's staff, and broke the leg of Col. Morgan's horse, Gen. Sherman, Thomas, Newton and Howard, with their staffs, were standing together when this shell exploded near them.

Wednesday, May 18.—The firing last evening wound up by a conflagration of the gin-house and barn on the Saxton place, which lit up the heavens with a lurid light. Visiting the scene of engagement this morning, I saw a crowd of soldiers ransacking the "Gravel House," as it is called here, rummaging among old trunks, and through pyramids of torn clothing and papers for valuables. The house admirably served the purpose of a fort, which may hereafter be enumerated among the advantages of Fowler's Octagons. It had been peppered by grape and canister at short range, which merely caused identifications of men and arms, the materials crumbling to powder, but the walls were the only projectiles which perforated the walls. The soldiers piled the bedding and old trunks together in two of the rooms, and applying the match, the handsome and commodious edifice was soon a pyre of flames. All the out-buildings shared the same fate. The fine grove of young oaks, which had doubtless yielded a grateful shade in the heat of summer to the owners or occupants of this aristocratic residence had, with few exceptions, all been more or less shattered by the shower of missiles, large and small, which for the space of two hours or more rained on the place. Thus passed away in the midst of the wilderness of war, one of the finest estates I have yet met with in Georgia. The letters found upon the premises plainly indicated the rebel character of the occupants, and the place had been the headquarters of the rebel General, so I was told.

ADAMANTLY SHERMAN.

The army pursued its march from this place, Gen. Howard, with the 4th Corps, taking the lead. Two and a half miles further on, we came to another deserted village, where the rebels had established hospitals for the treatment of their wounded. Only three or four families remained in the place. As the place is a town of about 800 inhabitants during times of peace. There is a railroad depot, a Baptist church, a hotel and a large foundry and machine shop, or manufactory of arms—a short Enfield, or Mississippi rifle, which shoots 900 yards. The machinery was all removed to Dawson at the time of the battle of Mission Ridge. About 200 men were employed in the establishments, of which a large number were Northern mechanics. One of the best workmen was a Connecticut man named Thomas Wright. The hotel was kept by Mr. Barney. It was vacated about three months since. There were some dozen stores in the place. The place was found totally abandoned and all the goods removed. During the fight between this place and the "Gravel House," the wounded, about 100, were brought here and dressed. A leg, amputated above the knee, which must have belonged to a tall man, another amputated below the knee, a man's toe, and other relics of the hospital, lay scattered about the ground. One dead man, killed last evening, lay in one of the deserted buildings. Only three or four families remain in the place. A rebel surgeon, to quiet apprehension, sent a written message back that persons who remained at home would not be disturbed, but most of the inhabitants left, taking everything away by railroad.

## Why Gen. Johnston does not Fight.

I have noticed amongst the various correspondents of the press, a considerable amount of perplexity in accounting for the failure of Gen. Johnston to give battle at Cass Station after his famous battle of the 18th of May. I have seen amongst other accounts, that of the army correspondent of the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, positively asserting that General Johnston had received orders from the War Department at Richmond, forbidding him to risk any general engagement until reinforcements might be sent to him from the army of Virginia. The explanation is incorrect. The true reason for the retreat of the army from Cass Station after Johnston's battle order had been read to the troops, was a failure upon the part of his corps commanders to comply with Johnston's plan of battle. Gen. Johnston having determined upon his line of battle, notified his troops that he was now ready and about to lead them to victory. Every commandant with patriotic fervor in response to the call of the chief and trusted chieftain, Joe Johnston had deliberately chosen his time and his position—the word had been given and the deed must be done. Accordingly Gen. Johnston ordered his corps commanders to advance their commands and occupy certain designated positions. All was progressing admirably for the happy consummation of this splendid conception—when a staff officer, charging up to one of Johnston's distinguished Lieutenant-Generals made the startling announcement that the enemy were on his flank in large and threatening numbers. Placing implicit confidence in the announcement of a staff officer, the Lieutenant General, fearing to move, failed to comply with the orders of his commanding General. In the meanwhile, the advancing column of the enemy gained the position and Johnston's plan was frustrated. There was no alternative now left him but to fight the enemy at a disadvantage, or to retreat to a safe position. To have rushed madly into the former, Gen. Johnston was a man of too much deliberation and even-tempered wisdom—to have feared to do the latter, all the anthems of an ignorant public could not prevail.—*Chr. Sav. Republican*.

A COMPLIMENT TO ANDERSON'S TROOPS. CLAY'S HOUSE, June 17th, 1863. Lieutenant-General R. H. Anderson, Commanding Longstreet's Corps: GENERAL.—I take great pleasure, in presenting to you my congratulations upon the conduct of the men of your corps. I believe that they will carry anything they are put against. We tried very hard to stop Pickett's men from capturing the breastworks of the enemy, but could not do it. I hope his loss has been small.

I am, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. E. LEE, General.

The above complimentary despatch from Gen. R. E. Lee, to Lieut.-General R. H. Anderson, commanding First Corps, the highest compliment ever paid to gallantry. The lines from which Gen. Beauregard withdrew, when it became necessary for him to defend Petersburg, fell into the enemy's hands before the army of Gen. Lee arrived. It then became necessary to dislodge them. The ground, however, was unknown, and great caution was necessary. Orders had been sent to the division commanders not to move until ordered, and to caution the men not to be misled by the fire. The order had not been communicated to the regiments of Pickett's division; when the firing began, instantly the men of this division began to move to the front, first individuals, then squads, then companies, until the whole division had straggled into battle and captured the works of the enemy. This we understand to be the explanation of the expression of Gen. Lee in the despatch to Gen. Anderson, that "we tried very hard to stop Pickett's men from capturing the breastworks of the enemy, but could not do it."

From the Goldsboro' State Journal.

## The Slavery Question in the Yankee Congress.

The Yankee Congress has rejected the bill authorizing an amendment to the Constitution for the total abolition of slavery in the United States. The vote was ninety-four yeas to sixty-five nays. The vote necessary was 106—two-thirds of the whole vote cast, which was 159.

The Baltimore *America* says of this result, "those of the Maryland delegation present stand right on the record," and it adds, and we regard it as a most significant fact, that of the whole number of members voting to rob the Southern people of the property guaranteed to them by the Constitution, "four Democrats were found brave enough to take the responsibility of voting on the side of 'justice and human freedom. Only four! Let their names be embalmed in the grateful 'memories of the nation. But the avowed 'opponents of the bill were the Democratic 'members of the House. Be it known, therefore, that the Democratic party, if such a thing of shreds and patches as the debris of 'the Democracy can be called a party, has 'taken issue upon this question, and thrown 'down the gauntlet of defiance."

We desire to call special attention to the fact, that the Democrats in Congress, with few exceptions only, voted against this infamous measure of robbery and spoliation; sixty-one men are to be found in the Northern Congress bound together by a semblance of honesty. We desire this to be marked in these days of rampant Conservatism, as much to show that principles live with a spirit of immortality, as that the false cry of "The Union" has at length been openly abandoned by the dominant party at the North. The traitors amongst us who whisper and breathe "Reconstruction," must now stare realities in the face. Let all such at once know that there is no more reconstruction for them without the total and unconditional abolition of slavery in which they are to have no voice, on which they are not even to be consulted. The *American*, as organ of the Lincoln Administration, is unmistakable on this point. It closes an editorial on the subject with this emphatic language:

"Although the future fate of this bill is not a matter of uncertainty, its rejection at this time is to be regretted, because it imposes a needless delay upon the great question of reconstruction. Slavery must be abolished before any efforts at reconstruction can be effectual. The loyal people of the United States will accept no reunion on the basis of which Slavery enters as a component part. The day for such folly is past and gone. They will be content with nothing short of its extinguishment. They have paid the price and they have a right to demand an equivalent for their investment."

Gen. Longstreet arrived at Columbia on Sunday, en route for Augusta, Ga., where his family is residing, or was when he was wounded. On Monday he was visited by numbers of citizens, who wished to pay their respects and wish him God speed.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. TUCKER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

We have been permitted to use the following despatch, which is authentic.

BELFIELD, June 30.—We need no reinforcements. As far as we can learn, the enemy have been routed with considerable loss, and nearly, if not all their artillery, and all their wagons and ambulances. A portion of them crossed the Railroad at Jarratt's this morning. Squads of prisoners are being brought in. We have some 30 white and about as many negro prisoners here.

[Special Dispatch to the Confederate.]

WELDON, July 1, 1864.—One hundred and fifty Yankee prisoners, (raiders) arrived here at noon to-day, taken yesterday. The news from below is good.

[One hundred and twenty-six prisoners (raiders) captured near Stony Creek by Fitz Lee's forces) passed through this city yesterday, en route for the Georgia prison.—Eos. CONFEDERATE RATE.]

A report was prevalent here yesterday, that 2,800 Raiders had been captured at Belfield, or thereabouts.

### From Gen. Johnston's Army.

MARIETTA, June 30.—The heavy firing this morning was provoked by an attempt of the enemy to establish a fortified line of pickets on South-east Fair Ridge, occupied by a part of General Cheatham's command. On moving out they encountered our videttes, who fell back and reported the enemy advancing. Our batteries opened on them; the artillery doing excellent shooting; every shell exploding apparently in the right place.

The enemy are reporting to every conceivable device in daylight to prevent our men from sleeping.

All quiet to-day. Occasional shelling by our batteries on Kennesaw mountain.

### Northern News.

ATLANTA, June 30.—The Appeal has received the Chattanooga *Gazette* of the 28th, containing New York and Washington dates to the 27th.—The postponement of the Chicago Convention to the 29th August, is stated to be a triumph for Vallandigham. The Wood and Price faction's object being to await the issue of the present campaign of Grant and Sherman, meets with decided success. The Convention may promulgate a platform pledging the party to a universal amnesty to the rebels and to nominate a man identified with the war. If Grant is not successful, it may adopt a straight-out peace resolutions, make fight on candidates who opposed the war, whose first act of administration shall be a proposition for armistice with a view to a final separation.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Senator Davis gave notice that he should introduce a bill to establish peace among the people under its government.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—It is supposed the question respecting three hundred dollars exemption clause, in which the House now concerned, will be settled by a committee of conference.

An army correspondent, on the 26th, claims that Grant permanently holds the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad south of Petersburg. The Tribune's special correspondent of the 25th, says Hampton's S. C. troops made two attacks on Baldy Smith's lines and were repulsed, losing one hundred and sixty prisoners.

New York, June 27.—Gold 240. Henderson, the publisher of the *Evening Post*, and Navy Agent at New York, has been arrested on warrant issued on application of special counsel of the Navy Department, and admitted to bail in one hundred thousand dollars.

Chicago, June 22nd.—Vallandigham is still at home at Dayton, Ohio. He was welcomed with shouts of welcome by the Democratic Convention at Springfield, Illinois.

Andy Johnson's speech in Nashville on his nomination for Vice President, says slavery is dead. The State would leave out that disturbing element as only party machinery which should move in harmony. He wants to see emigrants pouring in from all parts, so that East Tennessee may rank with New England. In the convention to restore the State, traitors should take back seats. If there be but five thousand loyal men there, they should control the work of reorganization.

Traits must be punished thus. Plantations must be seized and divided into small farms and sold to honest men. The day for the protection of the lands and negroes of the authors of the rebellion is past. He means to stand by the government and the union till the flag waves over every town and pine-top; then he will attend to Mexican affairs, and say to Mons. Napoleon, you can set up no monarchy on this continent.

His speech is remarkable for its omission of any claim to recent victories; the only reference to the subject being, that claim, that should an unequal number be killed in every battle, that is plain that the result must be utter extermination of rebels. He concludes by saying that though money be expended, though farms and cities be destroyed, let the war for the Union go on, and the stars and stripes be bathed in the nation's blood, till law be restored and freedom fully established.

### Gov. Vance's Appointments.

High Point, Wednesday, July, 6th.  
Salem, Thursday, " 7th.  
Yadkinville, Friday, " 8th.  
Tray Hill, Saturday, " 9th.  
Dobson, Monday, " 11th.  
Danbury, Tuesday, " 12th.  
Wentworth, Thursday, " 14th.

Friends will please provide a conveyance from place to place.

Western papers please copy.

We learn from unquestionable authority, that Michael Tighman, who was arrested by Gen. Hoke and placed in jail at Kinston on a charge of disloyalty, and about which the *Progress* raised such a howl, and who escaped from confinement, was the pilot of the Yankees in their recent raid near Kinston.

### The Soldiers' Relief Society.

Being now organized, all contributions to the same will be thankfully received. Donations of provisions or stores may be sent to the President, Mrs. S. H. ROGERS; donations in money, to the Treasurer, Mrs. J. W. ELLIS. Cooked provisions, vegetables or fruits may be sent to Guion's Hotel between the hours of ten and half past eleven o'clock, when managers will be present to receive them and attend to their proper distribution.